

Today's
Advertisements.

POPULAR CONCERTS.

PEAK HOTEL.

TO-MORROW.

(THURSDAY) 25th August, at 9 P.M.,
MR. T. V. TWINNING'S
CONCERT.Under the Patronage and in the presence of
His Excellency the ACTING GOVERNOR,
Major-General WILSON BLACK, C.B.LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE
OFMR. SYDNEY H. MORSE.
(Pupil of Mr. T. V. TWINNING.)The following Ladies and Gentlemen have
kindly promised to assist:—Mrs. Buttenschaw,
Mrs. David, Mrs. J. H. Bathgate, Mr. H. E.
Pollock, Mr. Van Nierop, and Mr. S. H.
Fomerton.

ADMISSION \$1

ST. AND EWS HALL.

WEDNESDAY, August 24th, at 9 P.M.

(LAST CONCERT.)

T. V. TWINNING.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1898. (101)

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of
the above Company will be held at the
COMPANY'S HOTEL, on THURSDAY, the 15th
day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock Noon,
when the SUBJOINED RESOLUTION will
be proposed.That a FONUS of TWO THOU-
SAND DOLLARS be hereby voted to
each of the three calling Directors, or
the sum of SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS
to all, out of the profits of the Company
during the past half year, as some re-
cognition by the Shareholders of the
"successful exertions of the Directors in
"placing the concern once more on a
"dividend paying basis."Should the RESOLUTION be duly passed, it
will be submitted for confirmation as a
SPECIAL RESOLUTION to a SECOND
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
which will be subsequently convened.
Dated the 24th day of August, 1898.

C. MOONEY, Secretary.

(1012)

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAIFONG,"

Captain Wright, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, at Noon.For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1898. (1014)

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Company's Steamship

"HUPH,"

Captain Quill, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at Noon.For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1898. (1008)

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"

Captain J. G. O'Brien, will be despatched for
the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 26th instant,
at 3 P.M.For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1898. (1020)

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEEN-
SLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to
ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AIRLIE,"

Captain Kock, will be despatched for the
above Ports on MONDAY, the 12th September,
at 4 P.M.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for
Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber
which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions,
Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.This Steamer is installed throughout with the
Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Return Tickets issued by this Company
to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return
by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY and vice versa.For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1898. (1021)

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY,VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRY VADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are
made under the constant supervision of a duly
qualified English Chemist and will bear com-
parison with the best English Manufactures.Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSRS and
other Large Consumers.Any complaints should be addressed to the
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. (10)

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS.

AERATED WATERS of our manu-
facture are sold throughout the
Far East and are invariably pre-
ferred on account of their excellence.ABSOLUTE PURITY is guaranteed.
The best materials only are used.THE PRICES are only half those
charged in England.WATERS MANUFACTURED BY US are
acknowledged by the leading English
makers to be equal to those of their
own production.SIR EDWARD FRANKLAND, K.C.B.,
D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., the greatest
living authority on Water, reports as
follows on the water as prepared and
used by us in our manufacture:—"It possesses an extremely high de-
gree of organic purity and is
"of most excellent quality for
"drinking."A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1898. (7)

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1898.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The parody upon Rudyard Kipling's
stirring lines, which we publish in another
column, though merely a parody, contains
some home truths which it would be as
well for our rulers to take severely to heart.
Our legislators and diplomatists appear to
be desirous of forgetting the proud position
that Britain has always held amongst
the nations and to rather favour the adoption
of a humble and retiring line of
policy than the old sturdy assurance of our
forefathers. A vigorous speech is now-
days a rarity when our foreign policy
comes up for discussion and if made is
usually disowned or withdrawn altogether
shortly afterwards. We are growing too
ready to accept inadequate explanations and
worthless assurances, although past
experience should have taught us that only
by a bold, firm front can foreign aggression
be checked and British interests safe-
guarded. We hear much talk of our
"splendid isolation" and our absolute
independence of the help of other
Powers, but so far the result has only
been a loss of British prestige and an
encroachment upon our privileges by
other nations.If there is the least reliance to be placed
on the edicts issued by the Emperor of
China during the past few weeks it is
evident that the reformation of the Empire
is about to commence, or that he at least
is desirous of its commencing. This being the
case it is necessary that we should take a
firm stand against Russia and every other
Power that may evince a desire to shatter
the Empire of China, to the maintenance
of the integrity of which we are virtually
pledged. We must not only be ready to
protest at any act of aggression but must
be prepared to do so forcibly and to see
that promises made by Russia, or by other
Powers, are carried out to the letter and
are not put forward simply to be evaded
and as a means of quieting Great Britain
while the ulterior designs of the Power
making the worthless promise are being
carried out. Hitherto Russia has been
willing to promise anything, and we have
accepted her promises as binding upon
her and not for what they were worth. If
the prestige which we have lost at Peking
is to be regained, then Sir CLAUDE
MACDONALD must be supported and means
must be found for ensuring that all
promises made by Russia shall be carried
out, and not be departed from so soon as
our back may happen to be turned. Our
Law Courts demand a guarantee for the
execution of promises, and the same course
should be adopted in our diplomatic rela-
tions with powers whose friendliness
towards us is rather problematical than
otherwise.With reference to a paragraph headed
"A Strange Case," appearing in another
column, we should like it to be generally
understood that we do not intend to
criticise the action of the American Consul
at Canton in deporting an undesirable
character to this Colony. Consul BAXTER
had, as a matter of fact, no other alter-
native than to do so. The American
Consulate in Canton is the only one
in that city that is not provided
with a jail in which to confine ori-
ginals, nor with a marshal or constableto arrest or guard lawbreakers. In the
case of Captain TUNMAN of the *Daring*, the
American Consul at Canton was obliged to
borrow the British Consular Jail for his
reception, otherwise he could not have
been kept in safe custody pending trial.
As a matter of fact the United States pos-
sess no means whatever for dealing with
lawbreakers in Canton, Consul BAXTER
occupying the position of a veritable Poo-
bah, being Consul, Judge, Marshal, Con-
stable, Jailer and Executioner all rolled
into one.It appears to us to be an absurdity upon
the part of the Government of the United
States to exact extraterritoriality from the
Chinese Empire and yet to make no suffi-
cient provision for the due carrying out
of the law. With the exception of
Shanghai there is no provision made at
any of the treaty ports for the punish-
ment of American citizens who may
have offended against the laws of the
United States or against those of China.
Shanghai does possess a U.S. Consular
Jail we are informed, and this is the
reason that Captain TUNMAN has been sent
to that port pending his trial. It is
high time that the Government of the
United States took steps to make adequate
provision for the arrest and punishment
of guilty citizens in Canton, and so save
Hongkong from becoming a dumping
ground for undesirable characters.

TELEGRAMS.

(Special to the Hongkong Telegraph.)

FIRE IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, August 23rd.

5:41 p.m.

The Margaret Williamson Hospital, be-
longing to the Woman's Union Mission,
was destroyed by fire yesterday.
The damage is estimated at Taels 15,000 and
the building is insured in the Hongkong
Fire Insurance Company, Limited. There
were no fatalities.

REUTERS' MESSAGES.

TROUBLES IN AUSTRIAN GALICIA.

LONDON, August 23rd.

Owing to troubles in Austrian Galicia trial by
jury has been suspended in several districts.

THE ADVANCE ON KHARTOUM.

The Army transports under Col. Martin have
reached the camp at Maka Wiche, four days
above Khartoum. The march was trying and the
country deserted.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report to-day says:—On
the 24th at 11:45 a.m. The barometer has
fallen in S. China, and remains almost steady to
the North. The low pressure area seems to be
still lying between Formosa and the Loochoo
Islands. FORECAST:—Moderate S.W. winds;
fair to showery.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

FOR the unlawful possession of a rain coat a
coolie was to-day fined \$10, in default one
month.FOR obtaining a piece of rice by false pretences
a Celestial tough was to-day sent behind the
bars for forty-two days.FOR attempting to break and enter a house on
Circular Pathway a coolie to-day was "gaol'd"
for two months.JOHN CAMERON, a private in the K. O. R., was
to-day fined \$7 or twenty-eight days for an un-
provoked assault on a Chinese constable at the
Peak.A ROYAL WARRANT, dated June 23rd, approves
of alterations in the ranks of Army Medical
"officers; the change is, substantially, the
omission of the word Surgeon from all the
titles.THE *Chinist* learns that Prince Henry of Ger-
many will arrive in Japan on or about the 27th
inst. from Wladivostok by the *Deutschland*,
and that the authorities are making preparations
for welcoming the Prince.An official notification was issued on the 10th
inst., by Mr. Hayashi, Minister of Communi-
cations, announcing the establishment of a
Japanese post office in Amoy. The post office
will, it is said, be opened at an early date.FOR selling a revolver to an uncertified buyer
and neglecting to enter the same in his book a
gunshopkeeper, of 16 Queen's Road West, was to-
day fined \$100 and \$50, in default three months.
The possessor of the weapon was very cleverly
arrested by P.C. Burchell.THE *Marshall* of Kwangsi are now also fairly
awakened to the necessity of informing them-
selves as to what is going on in the world and
other parts of the Empire, and the first step to
the desired end has been the proposed estab-
lishment of a vernacular paper to be called the
Wupao, from Wuchow, which is to be the birth-
place of the new journal.We learn on the authority of a Japanese paper
that the King of Korea is disposed to establish
an Upper and a Lower House as the Legislative
Council of the Kingdom. The paper further
states that the King will appoint all the members
of the Independent Union, a political party, to be
members of the Lower House, whilst the
members of the Privy Council will constitute the
Upper House.THE *Universal Gazette* (to which the *Daily
Chinese Progress*) states that an arrangement
has been made with Japan by the Hanyang
Iron Works to sell to the former country a large
quantity of iron turned out by the above works
at the rate of Tls. 24 per ton. Experiments made
in Japan show that the iron of the Hanyang
Iron Works is fully equal to English iron and is
moreover considerably cheaper.Mr. Ross Clinis is reported to have been
appointed to supervise the tin mining interests of
the Siam Government in the Malay penin-
sula; he will be stationed at Phuket.For cruelty to a horse by leaving it for several
days on Stone-cutter's without food Mr. J.
Kennedy was to-day fined \$35. His brother
gave evidence that there was a man on the
island especially to look after the horses there.THE Japanese battleship *Fuso*, of 3,777 tons
displacement, which sank off Nagahama some
time last year and was floated in June last, is
now undergoing repairs. According to a Japanese
contemporary the repairs are almost finished,
and it is expected that the vessel will soon be
ready for sea.THE Moscow correspondent of the *Standard*
says: It seems that Russia has dropped the
idea of spending 90,000,000 roubles on her navy.
Evidently the decision is a sudden one, because
a representative of the Union Iron Works of
San Francisco, who was summoned to St.
Petersburg to take orders for ironclads, had
actually arrived there, when the Government
changed its mind. The motive for the change
is unknown, but it is supposed to indicate that
the party favouring an Anglo-Russian instead
of a Russo-German *entente* is gaining strength.At the Peak Hotel to-morrow at 9 p.m. under
the patronage of H.E. Major General Black Mr.
T. V. Twining gives the last but one of his
popular concerts. Besides Mr. S. H. Morse the
following talented amateurs will contribute vocal
and instrumental numbers:—Mrs. Buttenschaw,
Mrs. David, Mrs. J. H. Bathgate, Mr. H. E.
Pollock, Mr. S. H. Somerton, and Mr. Van
Nierop. The programme is one of unusual
excellence and should attract a large audience.
In our notice yesterday we (inadvertently omitt-
ed to say that the accompaniment on Monday
night were most efficiently played by Mrs. Cass
(Amoy) and Mr. Twining.DURING some recent excavations at the Klesion
Baths in Bath, a lead casket, cross, believed to
be of the period of the seventh century, was
discovered. The cross is worked on a circular
plaque about 3/16 in diameter, and bears the
names of the four Evangelists together with a
Latin inscription, in a perfect state of preserva-
tion, with the exception of the date. At the last
meeting of the Baths Committee the cross was
produced, and the city surveyor was requested
to confer with the authorities of the British
Museum with a view to obtaining an authentic
report upon it. It is stated that nothing like it
had ever been found in England before.A MEETING of the Sanitary Board will be held
at the offices at 4:15 to-morrow. The business
is as follows:—Orders of the Day. 1. Bye-laws
for regulating the sale of Poultry. 2. Additional
Bye-laws for the Regulation of Slaughter-houses
and Markets. *Agenda*.—1. Application for per-
mission to erect water closets at the Convent
of the Spanish Precinct. 2. Two applica-
tions for exemption from concreting the ground
surface of certain premises. 3. An application
for permission to erect urinals at Main House,
Queen's Road Central. 4. Correspondence
concerning the Fraya Reclamation and the dust
boat stations. 5. Correspondence concerning
the prevalence of Bubonic Plague at Amoy. 6.
Correspondence concerning the cost of erection
of certain markets at Kennedy Town as a
Native Plague Hospital. 7. Bubonic Plague
Returns from Bombay from July 19th to August
2nd, 1898. 8. Mortality Returns for Macao for
the weeks ending August 7th and 14th 1898.
9. Two applications for the renewal of licences
for keep swine at Mat. 10. Mortality Returns
for the Colony of Hongkong for the weeks en-
ding August 13th and 20th, 1898.AN Imperial edict was issued on the 10th instant
exhorting once more the Imperial Ministers and
high provincial authorities of the Empire to set
earnestly to work and supplement his Majesty's
endeavours to reform the country. "It has been
the habit of one-half of our officers to observe
only the technicalities ('guarding the ink') of old
and obsolete usages," remarks the decree in
question, "and we have tried once before to lay
bare the utter uselessness of such practices in the
government of the Empire in the present crisis.
We enlarged upon the high importance of
keeping up and educating ourselves with the
procedure of modern times and warned our
officers from treading in the footsteps of the
ancestors of the Song and Ming eras." In fact,
his Majesty again tries to enter the eyes of his
officers to the fact that China has suffered
heavily, almost to the verge of a catastrophe,
through adhering too literally to the tenets of the
ancestors, and plainly says, "the times and the
crisis which hang over us must force us to
take steps towards strengthening ourselves,
and unless we cast away from us sincerely
the practices of old, embrace at once a
thorough reformation and make a new era
of progress and modern education, there
is no hope of success before us." In the same
edict his Majesty eulogises the earnest and
diligent efforts of Ch'ao Pao-ch'ao, Governor of
Hunan, to educate his subjects in that province
to a knowledge of Western sciences and the
extreme value of keeping level with the times.
This Governor has persevered in his attempts
at supplementing the earnest wishes of the
Throne, and although he may have met obstruc-
tion and bigoted conservatism in his work,
Governor Chen has gone on in spite of
all; and this example his Majesty puts
before all his officers to imitate. "The
base of China has been the deeply-rooted
system of inertia and a clinging to obsolete
customs. This, indeed, it should be the true
duty of each and every officer to shake off, in
defiance of the hostile attitude of the uneducated
majority." The Emperor winds up with saying
that it is his earnest desire that "all his officers,
his Ministers of the Crown and provincial authori-
ties, high and low, should keep this edict in
mind, rouse themselves up into activity, en-
lighten and educate themselves to what is going
on at the present moment and do, every one, his
best to cast off the shackles of obsolete and use-
less customs."—N. C. D. News.ACCORDING to statements by several Japanese
papers, 1,739 banks were in existence in Japan
at the end of last month, their aggregate capital
being 371,000,521 yea. These figures show an
increase of 11 in the number of the banks and
an increase of 6,661,500 yen in the capital over
the returns of the preceding month.A VERY enjoyable concert was given last night
at the Soldiers and Sailors Institute, Kowloon,
by Miss Sayer assisted by local amateurs. The
programme included some capital songs which
were loudly applauded and the banjo solos by
Mr. Remedios were greatly appreciated. From
the crowded state of the room we fear that more
accommodation will have to be provided if these
very popular concerts are to be continued.AN Indian constable (No. 650) was to-day
charged with the theft of a registered letter
addressed to another Indian constable. It is
alleged that at the charge room at the Central
Station in February last defendant received the
letter from a Chinese letter carrier and signed
the receipt for it. The letter was from Macao
and contained \$2. To Mr. Slade (for the de-
fence) the letter carrier said he could not say
whether anyone was present when he handed
the letter to prisoner. Inspector Gillies pro-
duced a book which showed that defendant was
on duty at the time and was not wanted there
in the day time through January and February.
After a little further official details had been
taken down, Hastings adjourned the case for
further evidence.IN a paper on "The Critical Position of En-
gland," Major Daykin calls attention to the fact
that Russia and the United States have only to
make an alliance against Great Britain to have
her at their mercy, and that without firing a
shot:—He says: "That were the wealthiest and
the strongest country at the present moment in
the world, particularly at sea, no one will deny;
but, with only about three months' supply of food
before us, and living, as it were, from hand to
mouth, we should be in a state of starvation in
three months if any untoward event were to
happen to our fleet, so as to prevent free im-
portation of food into this country. In case of war
this might even happen without a single
engagement on the sea if Russia and the
United States agreed to stop supplies and simply
starve us into submission. In 1896 the United
Kingdom imported 23,431,000 quarters of bread-
stuffs, and produced only 4,325,000 quarters. Of
these imports, Russia and the United States
produced about 19,160,000 quarters.To stimulate a military spirit amongst his sub-
jects the Emperor recently authorised the forma-
tion of volunteer and militia corps in every city,
town and hamlet within the boundaries of his
empire. The scheme is still in embryo in
many of the provinces but it has been taken
up in thorough earnestness by the notables
and gentry and the official classes in Hunan
province. To their credit must also be given the
introduction of educational clubs amongst the
volunteer organisations, an example which there
is every probability of the volunteers of other
provinces also putting into practice. In the
provincial capital of Changsha there was
established two years ago a Society for the
Acquisition of Modern Knowledge, to which
already belong hundreds of young men, the sons
of the highest officials and notables as well as
officials themselves who are stationed in Hunan
to await office. This Society owns a large
library of scientific books as well as those treat-
ing on other branches of modern study, has
printed scientific primers, etc., to teach the more
ignorant members, and purchased recently quite
a collection of scientific and mechanical
models to give practical illustrations, having
engaged qualified teachers from Shanghai. Each
volunteer organisation is to have a club, which
is to be a branch of the parent Society at
Changsha, and the object is to instruct the
members, high and low, and enlighten and
educate them to the times so that in future
these organisations will not be the slaves of
schemers against the public peace.—N. C. D. News.

A STRANGE CASE.

There are many peculiar things that may
happen to a foreigner in the Far East especially
if he happens to forget his name. A case in
point occurred the other day at Canton. A
foreigner, lately in the Chinese Customs service,
got under the influence of the weather, the local
whisky or something else. Anyway he was decid-
edly drunk and disorderly. In his exuberance he
threw a Chinaman into the river. On being
arrested his name was given as De Moulin and
he was forthwith taken to the French consulate.
After a little sojourn there the roysterer's name
was signed up as Müller, about the most un-
French name one could wish for. He was then
sent to the German Consulate where his name was
made out to be Müller. The Teutons passed the
man over to the representative of Great Britain
and he was locked up till next morning and
when asked the official in that he was "a
base-cater from Boston." Then he was handed
over to Dr. Bodloe, the U.S. Consul, and as
the Consul had no U.S. Marshal nor a place to
keep the culprit in he was sent down to Hong-
kong where he was discharged. The term
"pillar to post" is often heard of and this
affords a striking illustration of it.THE JAPANESE DEMAND FOR
FLOATING CAPITAL.Mr. Kawashima, President of the Industrial
Bank of Japan, has delivered a speech which
contains one item of interest to foreigners as well
as to Japanese. He says that since the Bank
commenced business less than a year ago, there
have been 377 applications for loans, the total
sum applied for being 16,676,348 yen. The
details of the record stand thus:—

Number.	Amount.
Applications from Public Associations	22
Applications from Agri- culturists	205
Applications from Manu- facturers	150
Public Associations	118
Agri-culturists	45
Manufacturers	50

Total

AQUATICS.

The costume entertainment, for ladies to-
morrow evening will commence at 5:15 o'clock
with a team race. The following is the com-
position of the teams:—

A	B
A. A. Alves (Capt.)	A. E. Alves (Capt.)
J. Hanco	J. Carvalho
J. Jorge	R. Henderson
W. Armstrong	C. Hanco
Chennett	Rosa Pereira

C
W. A. Stopani (Capt.)
E. Herbst
J. Vale
J. Meek
J. Jorge

Immediately afterwards a water Polo game,
Walters versus Reds, will take place.

WHITES TEAM.

Goal—C. G. Klink.
Back—C. Hanco and Meek.
Half Back—Carvalho.
Forwards—J. Hanco, A. E. Alves and
Henderson.

REDS TEAM.

Goal—J. Machado.
Back—Rosa, Pereira and Vale.
Half Back—A. A. Alves.
Forwards—W. Stopani, E. Herbst and W.
Armstrong.Referee—H. Lammert.
Goal Scorers—Messrs. Meugens and Rollison.
Ladies and subscribers to the water polo shield
are cordially invited.

RETRO-CESSIONAL.

[WITH SINCERE REGRETS—TO R. K.]
Ye Rulers of our land that hold
In leash our useless battle-line,
Beneath whose hand we now behold
An Empire's sore and swift decline;
Curzon, one thing we ask thee yet:
Let us forget, let us forget!
The pride that was our birthright dies,
Our capitals and their ships depart
At word of Caesar's official lies
Tessie us a new and humble heart;
Salisbury! whilst thou shalt rule us yet,
Let us forget, let us forget!
Far-called our navies melt away
From risk of French and Russian fire,
And all our pomp of yesterday
Is left with men of Dizzy's fire;
Hicks-Beach thy bygone spurs as yet,
Let us forget, let us forget!
If, mad at loss of power, we think
That England once was held in awe,
And curse the "policies" that shrink
From lesser breeds without the Law,
Talk us to softly, Balfour, yet,
Let us forget, let us forget!
Let us forget that once our race
Was stout of heart and strong of word,
Now let us take our mental place
Doffing the idle, bonafide sword.
Empire on which the sun doth set,
Let us forget, let us forget!

THE RIVAL FLEETS.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND GERMANY.

Two years ago we made an independent examination of the strength of our fleets based on the only calculation possible—that of paper. We repeat this operation in view of the recent Parliamentary Return (No. 205 of 1898), and of Lord Charles Beresford's comments on it.

We start out with certain propositions. A mere enumeration of ships, even of the same class, where the units differ greatly in value, is obviously misleading. A serious attempt should be made to indicate quality as well as quantity. A distinction should be drawn between modern and obsolete ships. Ships building should be in the first comparison be left out of account. We may assume that the possession of a given number of battleships and cruisers involves the possession of a proper complement of smaller craft. In any case it is not necessary to press the comparison of rival fleets down to the last dispatch boat or steam plance.

We shall, therefore, have our analysis of the relative fighting strength of the fleets of the chief European Powers upon the quality and quantity of their battleships and cruisers (armed and protected). We shall not include coast defence ships, as they are for coast defence. Obviously, where you are comparing the fleet of one Power with one set of home coasts to defend, and two or three other Powers with two or three sets of home coasts to defend, the inclusion of these ships leads to false inferences. In vessels (i.e., battleships and armored or protected cruisers) launched prior to Dec. 31, 1889, we have a considerable numerical superiority, thirty-five against twenty-two of France, Russia, and Germany. We eliminate all these ships from our comparison of the fighting fleets, to the manifest disadvantage of Great Britain. No vessels are included that were launched before Jan. 1, 1891. No ship has more than 10,000 tons. All ships were completed at the date of the return, May 17, 1898. Coast defence ships, unprotected cruisers, and smaller craft are not included.

The following table shows the strength of England, France, Russia, and Germany—

THE FIGHTING FLEETS.

Vessels launched since 1880 and completed.

1.—BATTLESHIPS.

6,000 Tons and upwards.

	England	France	Russia	Germany
Great Britain	10	10	10	10
France	10	10	10	10
Russia	10	10	10	10
Germany	10	10	10	10

In addition to these, Germany has 9 small battleships, the biggest only 5,118 tons, of an aggregate tonnage of 32,000 tons.

II.—CRUISERS.

Armored and Protected.

N.B.—Those cruisers are reckoned in the first class which in addition to Q.F. guns carry guns of large calibre—in the British fleet 9 in., in the French fleet 6 in. or 8 in., and in the Russian fleet 8 in. Germany has no modern first-class cruisers of this kind.

	England	France	Russia	Germany
Great Britain	10	10	10	10
France	10	10	10	10
Russia	10	10	10	10
Germany	10	10	10	10

If we combine and summarize these two tables, dividing the battleships into first-class over 10,000 tons, and second class under 10,000 tons; and the cruisers also into two classes, of first-class over 4,000 tons and second-class under 4,000 tons, and compare the fleet of Great Britain with that of France and Russia combined, and of France, Russia, and Germany combined, we arrive at the following striking result—

THE RIVAL FIGHTING FLEETS.

	England	France	Russia	Germany
Great Britain	10	10	10	10
France	10	10	10	10
Russia	10	10	10	10
Germany	10	10	10	10

We see then that so far as the modern fleet to-day ready for active service are concerned, we possess practical numerical equality of battleships with the fleets of France, Russia, and Germany combined, and a real superiority in fighting power as represented by the aggregate tonnage nearly thirty per cent heavier than that of the three Powers; while in cruisers our superiority over the combination is nearly as two to one both in the number and the aggregate tonnage of the ships.

Looking to the future, however, there some qualifications to be made, with which shall deal with in a second article.—*Chronicle*

WILD SILK.

This trade is centered in Tsunlin in the North of the province and might be greatly developed. The fibre and the silk cloth woven from it are almost indispensable. The *modus operandi* of this industry is said to be as follows—

In March the people search over the hills and dales, high and low, for chrysalides of the silkworm. The rooms in which the worms are bred must be warm and very clean. As soon as the worms are large enough to be handled they are distributed over the leaves of a grove of *Ching-kang* tree, a species of oak. The ground beneath the tree must be kept very clean and free from weeds and other birds scared away. When the worm has spun the cocoon, or before it does its way out, the cocoons are collected and baked to kill the worm. The man who gave me the above account was a native of Tsunlin, and as is the habit of Yunnan and Kweichow men, he interspersed his sentences with many groans and curses. He swore particularly hard at the thought of the worm boring its way through and spoiling the cocoon, this idea seemed to shock the finest chords of his being.

Another account obtained at Kwei-yang and probably more accurate was as follows: At the beginning of April the wild silk cocoons kept from the previous year are warmed and the moth hatched out. The sexes are mated and deposited in a bamboo basket. They must be kept in the house out of a draught. The worms are first fed in a basket and then put out one by one on the trees. In the middle of June the cocoons are collected. A thousand cocoons yield 27 ounces of silk. The plantation must be on the sunny side of the hill and the ground kept quite clean beneath the trees. Snakes, frogs, toads, and birds have to be guarded against, and passers by must be careful what they say, and must on no account use bad language, this would have a very bad effect on the worms; they are creatures of a delicate nature.—*Mercury*.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN JAPAN.

On the evening of the 9th instant, Mr. Matsuda, Minister of Finance, received the Kaimin's representative at his official residence, and gave forth the following views on the financial situation:—The proposed increase of the land tax is not at all feasible; the deficiency in the revenue can be supplied without recourse to such a measure. The imposition of a tax on sugar can be undertaken without the consent of the treaty powers, and special trade taxes can also be imposed upon duties in this commodity. As indirect taxes are preferable to direct taxes, steps will be taken to fix import duties on articles which constitute the luxuries of the rich. As for the *saki* tax, the question as to what extent the import can be further raised remains still unsettled, but considering the waste that accompanies the use of *saki* at public and private entertainments, it follows that an increased tax will meet with little objection from consumers. The abolition of export duties is absolutely necessary. The purchase by the Government of public bonds had continued up to the present time in accordance with the programme formulated by the preceding Cabinet. But nothing really beneficial can be expected from the experiment. The step had to be undertaken to relieve the industrial community by restoring funds which had been squandered from it by the Government at the time of the war. As for the introduction of foreign capital, no temporary schemes can ever prove successful. A path must be opened for the mutual utilization of both domestic and foreign funds, and the latter ought to be directly introduced so as to supply the deficiency in capital now so very apparent in Japan. The question of the State ownership of railways deserves strong condemnation. The Government should allow foreigners the privilege of acquiring shares in railways and public companies generally. No justification exists for withholding the rights from aliens—unless the old spirit still overadows the Government and the people. The fear that foreigners will buy up the whole of the railways of Japan is very childish. To my way of thinking, the opposite will prove the case. Foreigners will deal with them with ability from investing money in the country, and the nation will have only itself to blame if it would also concede the right of working mines, under their own supervision, to aliens for nothing is more absurd than the idea that the domestic enterprises of Japan should be developed exclusively by Japanese and by Japanese funds only. The opening up of the rich mining districts of China in the near future will attract foreign capital to that country in increasing quantities, and one day Japan, unless she changes her policy, will wake up and find she has let her chance of obtaining foreign capital slip by without prospect of recovery. Now is the time for Japan to come boldly forward to invite the co-operation of foreign capitalists. Unfortunately the action of the last Government in selling War Bonds abroad has prevented the nation from obtaining money from foreign markets at less than 4 per cent. This will be the price it will have to pay as soon as the indemnity is exhausted and Japan has to go abroad for money. And it might have been so different.—*Japan Mail*.

ANTI-SEMITIC EXCESSES IN GALICIA.

The tragic anti-Jewish outbreaks of last year in Galicia are being renewed, though on a much greater scale. In 1897 but a few places were affected; on the present occasion no less than forty-five towns have been given over to plunder and rapine. These seem very little doubt that the disturbances now disgracing Galicia owe their origin to preposterous reports that the Jews had poisoned the wells and that the Crown Prince Rudolph was not dead, but had emigrated to America, where he had issued a pressing command for the instant extermination of the Jews. Western Galicia, especially, is in a state of turmoil the ignorant peasantry blindly following the lead of Stojalowski. The Polish Club has intervened with a resolution strongly condemning the riots and calling upon the Premier to afford the State help in their suppression. This resolution, however, was passed by the Poles, not from any strong affection for the Jews, but out of fear that they themselves might ultimately be involved in the disorders. The excesses that have taken place have rarely been surpassed in savage ferocity, Jewish houses and shops have been attacked in the dead of the night, their inhabitants shamefully maltreated, and the buildings plundered and destroyed. No limit was placed on the boldness and violence of the mob, who believed they were acting under official sanction. If not official command; for Jewish blood had been circulated bearing the inscription, "Official: Jews to be coggedled;" and the rumour ran that the word had gone forth from the District Chief for a general massacre of the Jews. According to one paper, Stojalowski instigated the peasantry against the Jews in revenge for their opposition to his candidature at a parliamentary by-election. One of his organs, in the course of a violent tirade, urged the peasantry to rise against the Jews, as 100,000 would have to be slaughtered before they could hope for any improvement in their lot.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

AUGUST.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1898.

Barometer 29.763

Thermometer 80.9

Humidity 8

Rainfall 13.59

TO-DAY.

On date at 10 a.m. 4 p.m.

Barometer 29.74 29.66

Thermometer 83 85

Humidity 79 74

Rainfall

TO-DAY.

Wednesday, 24th August, 1898.

Chinese—24th moon of 24th year of Kwong-shi.

Sun—Rises 5hr. 15min.

Sets 5hr. 25min.

Moon—First Quarter, 1hr. 5min. a.m.

High water—Morning 5hr. 35min.

Afternoon 5hr. 45min.

Low water—Morning 5hr. 15min.

Afternoon 5hr. 25min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1839—Murder of the crew and passengers (Mac. Mon.) of the *Black John* near Macao.1870—The s.s. *America* burnt at Yokohama.1887—The s.s. *Titanic* lost near Swatow.

1893—Mr. Skene killed by a fall from a window of the Windsor Hotel.

TO-MORROW.

Thursday, 25th August, 1898.

Chinese—25th moon of 24th year of Kwong-shi.

Sun—Rises 5hr. 15min.

Sets 5hr. 25min.

Moon—First Quarter, 1hr. 5min. a.m.

High water—Morning 5hr. 35min.

Afternoon 5hr. 45min.

Low water—Morning 5hr. 15min.

Afternoon 5hr. 25min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1834—British Chamber of Commerce established at Canton.

1841—Capt. Elliot and Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer left Macao for England.

1846—Residents of Hongkong warned not to go unarmoured outside the town.

1858—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan signed.

1890—The Kwo-chong silk mill at Shanghai burnt.

1894—Ratification of Revised Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.

1896—Death of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILED DUE:

American (*Gallic*) to-morrow.Australian (*Taiyuan*) 20th inst.French (*Laos*) 20th inst.American (*Asia*) 20th prox.American (*Doric*) 20th prox.THE N. P. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Victoria* sailed from Tacoma for Japan and Hongkong on the 22nd inst.We are informed by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Co. that the steamer *Laos* will for the next French mail, left Singapore for this port at 8 p.m. yesterday, the 23rd inst. via Saigon.THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Glenfarg* with mails, etc., which left hence July 16th for San Francisco, via Mexico, Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Yokohama, arrived at her destination on the 20th inst.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURN.

Isidoro Post at Kowloon Dock

Ningchow " "

Nanyo Maru " "

SWATOW.

Arrivals. from Agents.

Aug. 20 *Wojang* Hongkong, J. M. & Co.21 *Hongkong* Amoy, L. Y. S. & Co.21 *Kowloon* Hongkong, J. M. & Co.21 *Kwaiyang* Hongkong, J. M. & Co.21 *Kansu* Chiofoo, B. & S.21 *Chakiang* N'wang, B. & S.21 *Haitan* Hongkong, J. M. & Co.21 *Choyang* Shanghai, J. M. & Co.21 *Phranang* Bangkok, B. & S.

Departures. for Agents.

Aug. 20 *Wojang* Shanghai, J. M. & Co.20 *Kowloon* Bangkok, B. & S.21 *Phatoh* Bangkok, B. & S.21 *Chiofoo* Shanghai, B. & S.21 *Hongkong* S'pore, C. M. S. N. Co.21 *Kwaiyang* Amoy, L. Y. S. & Co.21 *Haitan* Amoy, L. Y. S. & Co.21 *Kansu* Tientsin, B. & S.21 *Kowloon* Amoy, L. Y. S. & Co.21 *Phranang* Hongkong, B. & S.21 *Choyang* Hongkong, J. M. & Co.

1st Port—Chinkiang.

PASSED THE CANAL.

OUTWARD—Khoron, October 17, 22nd; Ghassit, Ashlon, Maron, Nijit, Nougoud, 25th; Menclah, Cratid, Mourino, Tristat, 29th. Ghassit, Alisa August 2nd; Formosa, Monmouthshire, Antior, Kuangsi, Laos 5th; Ghassit, Indralama 9th; Nafat, Plutikhr, Undonad 12th.

HOMESWARD—Bayern August 12th.

Intimations.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

FOR ALL BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH AS SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER, AND FEMALE AFFECTIONS.

ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES.

50 Cents per Box.

Prepared only by the Proprietor—THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG and the EMPERIE OF CHINA—WATKINS & CO., APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG. [38]

ANTI CORROSIVES.

ANTI FOULINGS.

MANUFACTORY

all sorts of OIL PAINTS AND COLOUR-WASH PREPARED IN ALL COLOURS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

GENERAL AGENCY, BAILEY'S ENGINEERING AGENCY, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG, 14th May, 1898. [29]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

Sole Agents for Louis Adenauer's Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES AND SPYGLASSES. Nos. 54 & 55, Queen's Road Central. [40]

NOTICE.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the Officers or members of the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

BUTUAN, Spanish str., Madrigo—Brandao & Co.

Intimations.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the PAVILION on THURSDAY, the 21st September, at 5 P.M., to receive Report and elect office-bearers for the ensuing year.

JAMES A. LOWSON, Hon. Secretary. [906]

HONGKONG, 18th August, 1898.

GREAT EASTERN AND CALEDONIAN GOLD MINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND and FINAL CALL of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS (\$1.50) per Share has been made in respect of the Shares in the above-named Company not fully paid up and that such call is PAYABLE on the First day of September next, to the Company's Bankers, THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong.

FULLY PAID-UP SHARE CERTIFICATES will be given in exchange for the Provisional Scrip and Receipt for the Call at present in circulation.

LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO., General Agents. [923]

HONGKONG, 30th July, 1898.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 8 per cent per SHARE and BONUS of 8 per cent per SHARE for the six months ending 30th June, 1898, declared at MONDAY'S ORDINARY HALF YEARLY MEETING, will be PAYABLE at the premises of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after TUESDAY, the 29th August, and SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply for DIVIDEND WARRANTS at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central.

By Order of the Board of Directors. THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary. [1012]

HONGKONG, 22nd August, 1898.

NOTICE.

ENDERS will be received at the Office of the Underwriter until the 25th instant for repainting damages to the German 4 mast ship "RENEE RICKMERS."

a. CARPENTER'S WORK.

b. IRON WORK.

c. SHIP'S INVENTORY.

The Captain does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners. [1013]

HONGKONG, 22nd August, 1898.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EXCHANGE LINES, \$30 Per Annum.

PRIVATE LINES, \$100 Per Annum.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A special charge is made for lines of more than average length.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.

INCLUDING—

BATTERIES,

CHEMICALS,

ELECTRIC BELLS,

INSULATORS,

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS,

SWITCHES,

TELEPHONES,

WIRE, &c., &c.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS, Erected and kept in order.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical work.

Trained Mechanicians sent to Out-Ports to fit up Installations if required.

NOTE ADDRESS—13, PRAYA CENTRAL.

For full particulars &c., &c., Apply to, W. STUART HARRISON, Manager. [195]

HONGKONG, 18th January, 1898.

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

Sole Agents in the East for the amalgamated CLARKE, HUMMER and GLADSTONE CO., Ltd., DUNLOP TYRE'S RUBBERS—PATENT—\$105.

A special reliable Watch made for this Climate. Quality A \$16

Quality B \$12

Quality C \$8

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EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

REASONABLE PRICES. [99]

HONGKONG, 12th May, 1898.

F. CAZANOVE, BORDEAUX.

GOLD MEDALS Bordeaux, 1892, Paris, 1889.

LIQUOR OF THE REVEREND FATHER A. KERMANN.

This ELIXIR is employed with success to restore the FORCES OF THE STOMACH and FACILITATES THE DIGESTION.

TONIC WINE Of the Rev. Father A. KERMANN, M.O.A.—KING of Dr. GÖLZ, GREME DE MANDARINE.

AVELINE ANISETTE SUPERFINE. Apply to Messrs. DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Hongkong. Agents for LAENDLER & Co., Paris.

